

BookletChart™

Inanudak and Nikolski Bays

NOAA Chart 16511

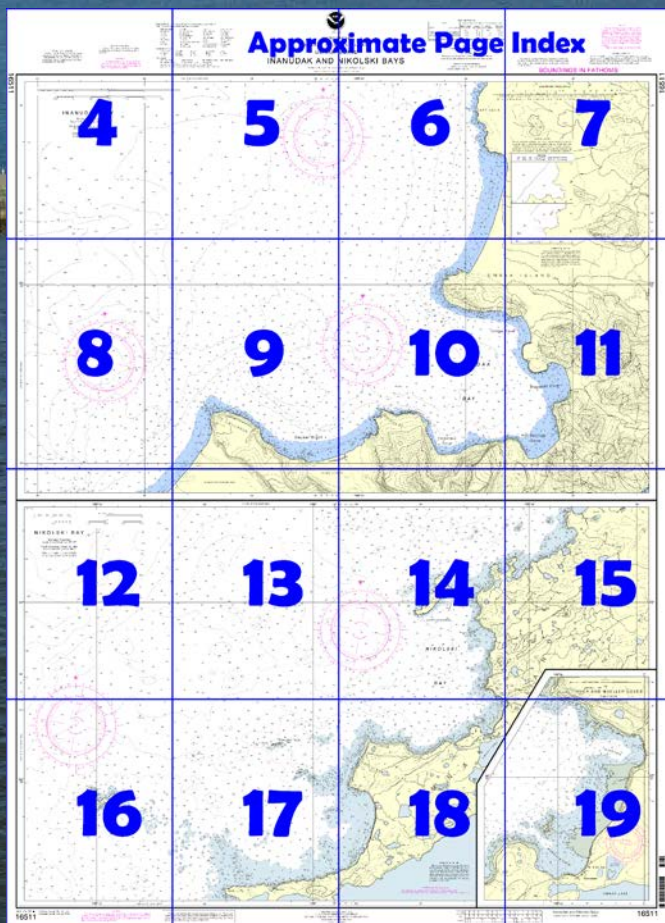


A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.



- Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker



Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

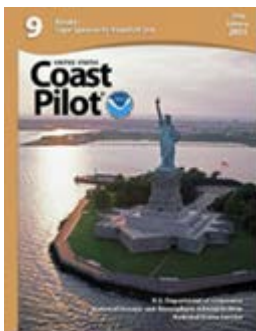
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=16511>.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

The shore of **Cape Aslik** is the face of an old lava flow. It is very precipitous and irregular, with numerous covered rocks that extend well offshore. Heavy kelp fringes the S side of the cape. The cape is prominent, with vertical cliffs 60 to 150 feet high. Back of the cape, about 2 miles inland, is a conspicuous, conical hill, 865 feet high. This hill is of a dark red color, with a distinct hole in the slope on its SW side. Farther inland, about 6 miles E of Cape Aslik, a distinctive

peak rises to 3,310 feet (see chart 16500). It is very ragged with deep slopes and a shoulder 600 feet lower than the summit, that extends about 0.5 mile to the NW. Between Cape Aslik and Cape Kigunak the

shore is a beach of fine black sand. Back of this beach is a large, flat valley bordered by mountain ridges on the N and S, and having a lone and prominent mountain in the middle. The valley, which extends to the Pacific Ocean side of Umnak Island, is a swamp land covered with a heavy growth of grass. A large stream flows through this valley.

Cape Kigunak, about 5 miles S of Cape Aslik, is easily distinguishable and is a very prominent point on approaches from the N. It has a sharp, conical peak, 1,164 feet high, near its outer end. Its shore consists of a steep beach of boulders and broken rocks, with steep, grass slopes rising directly behind. Two rocks about 15 feet high, 300 yards off the W part of the cape, and a third rock, same height, on the low-water line show up very conspicuously. Many boulders and rocks and a band of heavy kelp extend about 400 yards offshore around the cape. The bight N of Cape Kigunak affords some protection in S and E weather, but is not recommended in heavy weather.

Inanudak Bay, between Capes Kigunak and Ilmalianuk, has depths of 10 to 40 fathoms and affords shelter except from the W and NW. The shore of the bay is rocky and precipitous except at the heads of the several coves and bights which form part of the bay. Sand and pebble beaches are found at the heads of these coves, and low bluffs, from 5 to 20 feet high, rise abruptly from the beaches. Beyond these bluffs are flat lands or valleys.

From the westernmost point of Cape Kigunak, the shoreline curves sharply SE and E and the shore of the bay for about 2 miles is along the foot of a ridge almost straight up from the waterline. At the end of the ridge, and at the head of **Izhiga Cove**, is a sand beach that extends to Cinder Point. The water is shallow along the beach and several lines of breakers make small-boat landing difficult. Back of the beach, beyond the low bluff bordering it, is a flat valley.

Cinder Point was formed by a lava flow and is about 150 feet high near the shore, except in the middle where there is a slight draw. A cinder cone 564 feet high is near the center of the point.

Stepanof Cove, SE of Cinder Point, has a sandy beach about 1 mile in length at its head. Shoal water and several lines of breakers make small-boat landing difficult except on the N side of the cove where the water is usually quiet; fresh springs and seepages exist along the beach. A 70-foot pinnacle rock at the S end of the beach is conspicuous from all parts of this cove.

A low, narrow valley with steep sides extends SE from the head of Stepanof Cove to the Pacific Ocean side of Umnak Island. The buildings on the S side of the valley are stocked and maintained for land-air rescue work. A road extends from Stepanof Cove to Fort Glenn, about 20 miles to the NE.

Hot Springs Cove has about 1 mile of sand beach at its head with a small stream in the S part. Salmon spawn in a stream about 2 miles back of the beach beneath several small waterfalls. The steam from several small, hot springs at the head of this stream can be seen from the E side of Inanudak Bay.

Between Hot Springs Cove and Cemetery Cove to the W are 1.5 miles of rocky shore. Near and W of the center of this shore, shoal water, marked by kelp, extends 0.4 mile offshore to the 10-fathom curve. Above the beach near the center is an overhanging cliff, 1,000 feet high. The beach in Cemetery Cove is rocky and bends N toward Broken Point. Water may be obtained from a small cliff stream on the N part of this beach.

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center
24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

| | | |
|------------|------------------|----------------|
| RCC Juneau | Commander | |
| | 17th CG District | (907) 463-2000 |
| | Juneau, Alaska | |

Table of Selected Chart Notes

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

POLLUTION REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8602 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 3.284" southward and 7.165" westward to agree with this chart.

HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 3.580" southward and 7.446" westward to agree with this chart.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat 35° 20'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 9. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

The contour lines are hill shapes, sketched to afford the navigator a generalized indication of the character of the land forms. They should not be relied upon as line of equal elevation.

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey with additions and revisions from other sources.

SOURCE DIAGRAM
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

UPDATING SERVICE
FOR THIS CHART, a listing of NOTICE TO MARINERS (NM) corrections subsequent to the NM corrected through date shown in the lower left hand corner, is available from the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

| TIDAL INFORMATION | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Place | | Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) | | | |
| Name | (LAT/LONG) | Mean Higher High Water | Mean High Water | Mean Low Water | Extreme Low Water |
| | | feet | feet | feet | feet |
| Inanudak Bay | (53°18'N/168°21'W) | 3.7 | 3.3 | 1.1 | -2.5 |
| Okee Bay | (53°01'N/168°50'W) | 3.7 | 3.4 | 1.3 | -2.5 |
| Adugak Island | (52°55'N/169°10'W) | 4.0 | 3.5 | 1.3 | -2.5 |

(Nov 2003)

| ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.) | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated): | | | |
| AERO aeronautical | G green | N nun | R TR radio tower |
| Al alternating | IQ interrupted quick | OBSC obscured | Rot rotating |
| B black | Iso isophase | Oc occulting | s seconds |
| Bn beacon | LT HO lighthouse | Or orange | SEC sector |
| C can | M nautical mile | Osc oscillating | St M statute miles |
| DIA diaphone | m minutes | Q quick | VQ very quick |
| F fixed | MICRO TR microwave tower | R red | W white |
| Fl flashing | Mkr marker | Ra Ref radar reflector | WHIS whistle |
| | Mo morse code | R Bn radiobeacon | Y yellow |
| Bottom characteristics: | | | |
| Blbs boulders | Co coral | gy gray | Oys oysters |
| bk broken | G gravel | h hard | Rk rock |
| Cy clay | Grs grass | M mud | S sand |
| Miscellaneous: | | | |
| AUTH authorized | Cbstn obstruction | PD position doubtful | Subm submerged |
| ED existence doubtful | PA position approximate | Rep reported | |
| .21. Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated. | | | |
| (2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings. | | | |

16511

POLLUTION REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

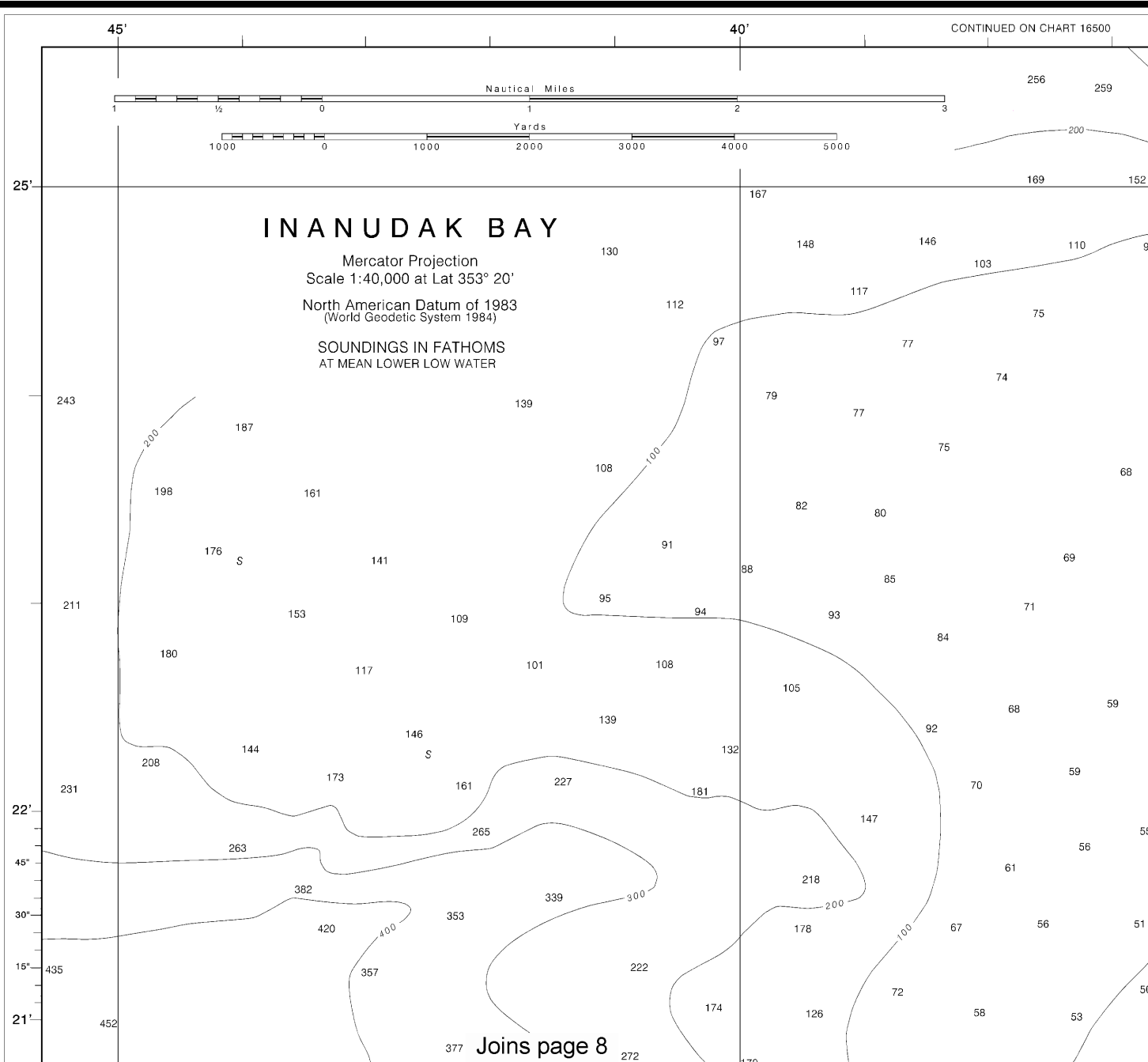
AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1)
Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):
AERO aeronautical G green N run
Al alternating IQ interrupted quick OBSC obscured
B black Iso isophase Oc occulting
Bn beacon LT HO lighthouse Or orange
C can M nautical mile Osc oscillating
DIA diaphone m minutes Q quick
F fixed MICRO TR microwave tower R red
Fl flashing Mir marker Ra Ref radar ref
Mo morse code R Bn radiobeacon

Bottom characteristics:
Blds boulders Co coral gy gray Oys oysters
bk broken G gravel h hard Rk rock
Cy clay Grs grass M mud S sand

Miscellaneous:
AUTH authorized Obstr obstruction PD position doubtful
ED existence doubtful PA position approximate Rep reported
(1) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.



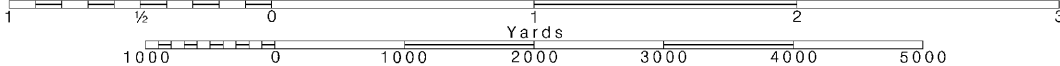
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Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

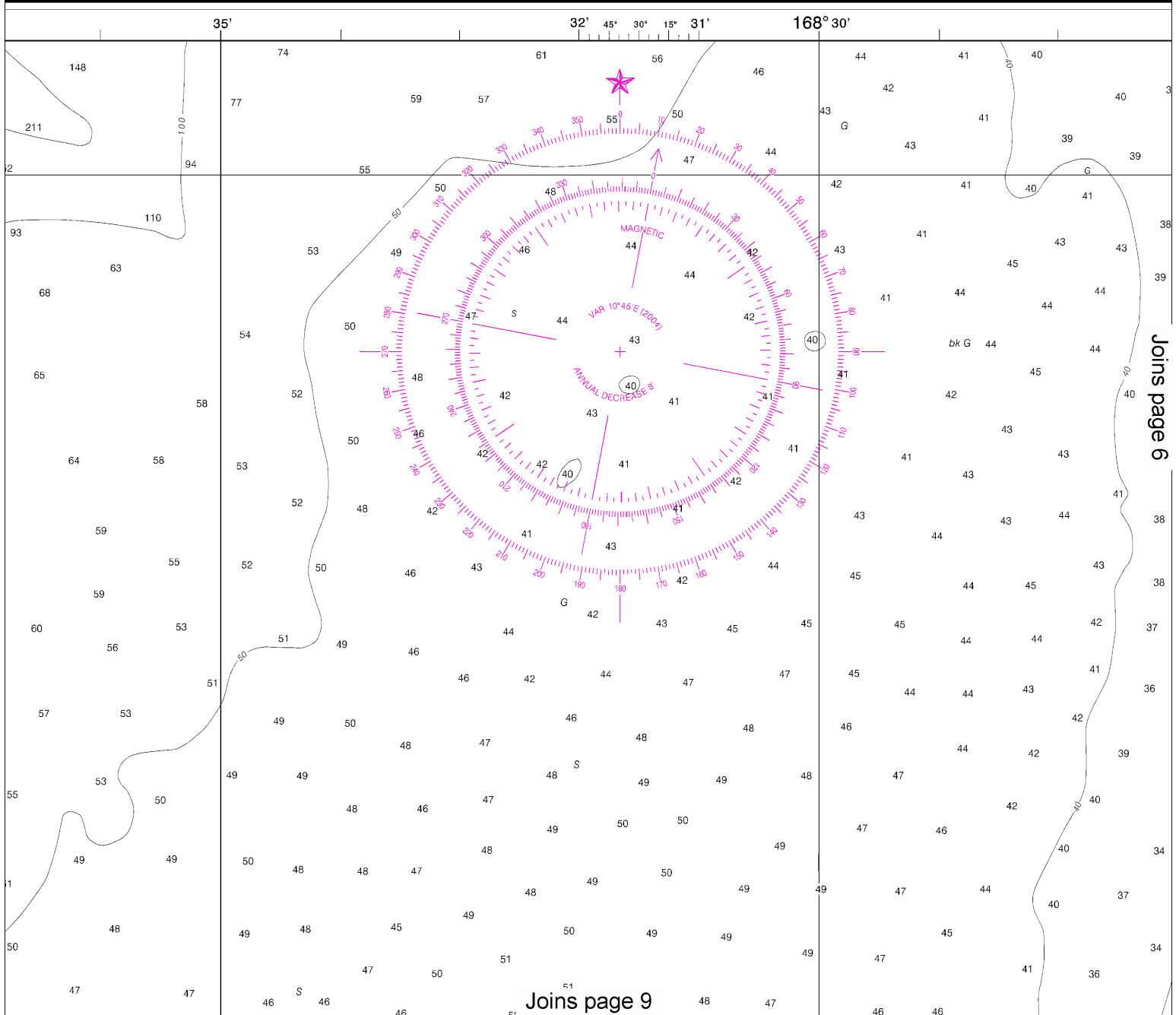




- 1.)
d
s
reflector
con
s
ubtful
oundings.
- R TR radio tower
 - Rot rotating
 - s seconds
 - SEC sector
 - St M statute miles
 - VQ very quick
 - W white
 - WHIS whistle
 - Y yellow
 - so soft
 - Sh shells
 - sy sticky
 - Subm submerged

UNITED STATES
ALASKA - ALEUTIAN ISLANDS
UMNAK ISLAND
INANUDAK AND NIKOLSKI BAYS

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.
Formerly C & GS 9025, 1st Ed., 1942 C-1942-582 KAPP 2509



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:53333. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



UNITED STATES

ALASKA - ALEUTIAN ISLANDS

UMNAK ISLAND

INANUDAK AND NIKOLSKI BAYS

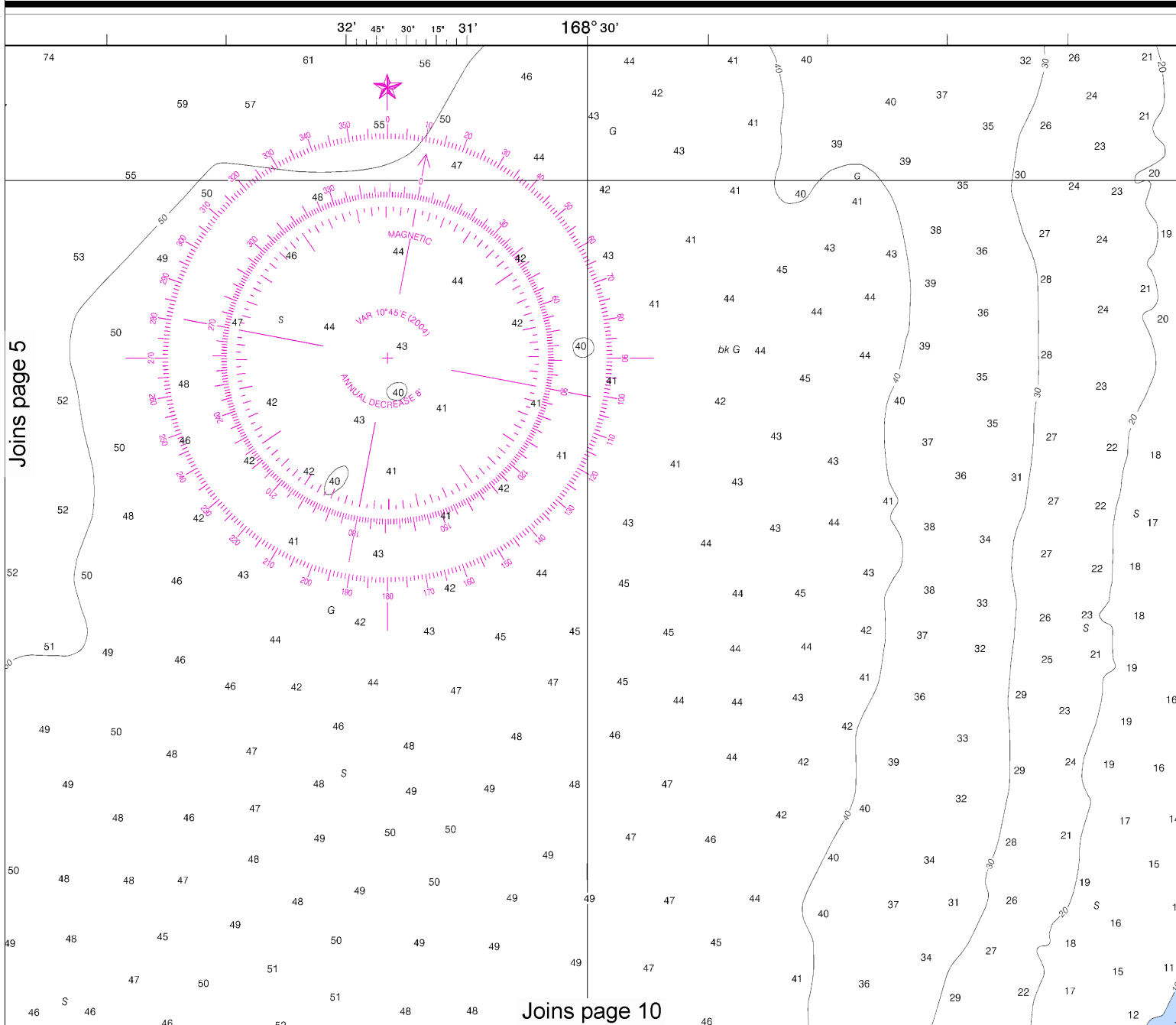
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Formerly C & GS 9025, 1st Ed., 1942 C-1942-582 KAPP 2509

| Place | | TIDAL |
|---------------|--------------------|-----------|
| Name | (LAT/LONG) | Mean High |
| Inanudak Bay | (53°18'N/168°21'W) | |
| Okee Bay | (53°01'N/168°50'W) | |
| Adugak Island | (52°55'N/169°10'W) | |

(Nov 2003)

Heights in feet at
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Hydrography and topograph
Coast Survey with additions
SUPPLEMENT
Consult U.S. C
supplemental inform



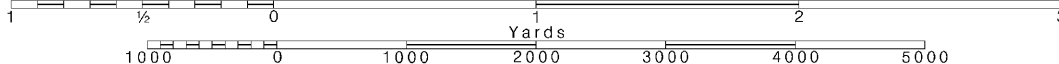
6

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



| INFORMATION | | | |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) | | | |
| Mean Higher High Water | Mean High Water | Mean Low Water | Extreme Low Water |
| feet | feet | feet | feet |
| 3.7 | 3.3 | 1.1 | -2.5 |
| 3.7 | 3.4 | 1.3 | -2.5 |
| 4.0 | 3.5 | 1.3 | -2.5 |

HEIGHTS
above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES
Adopted by the National Ocean Service,
and revisions from other sources.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
Coast Pilot 9 for important
information.

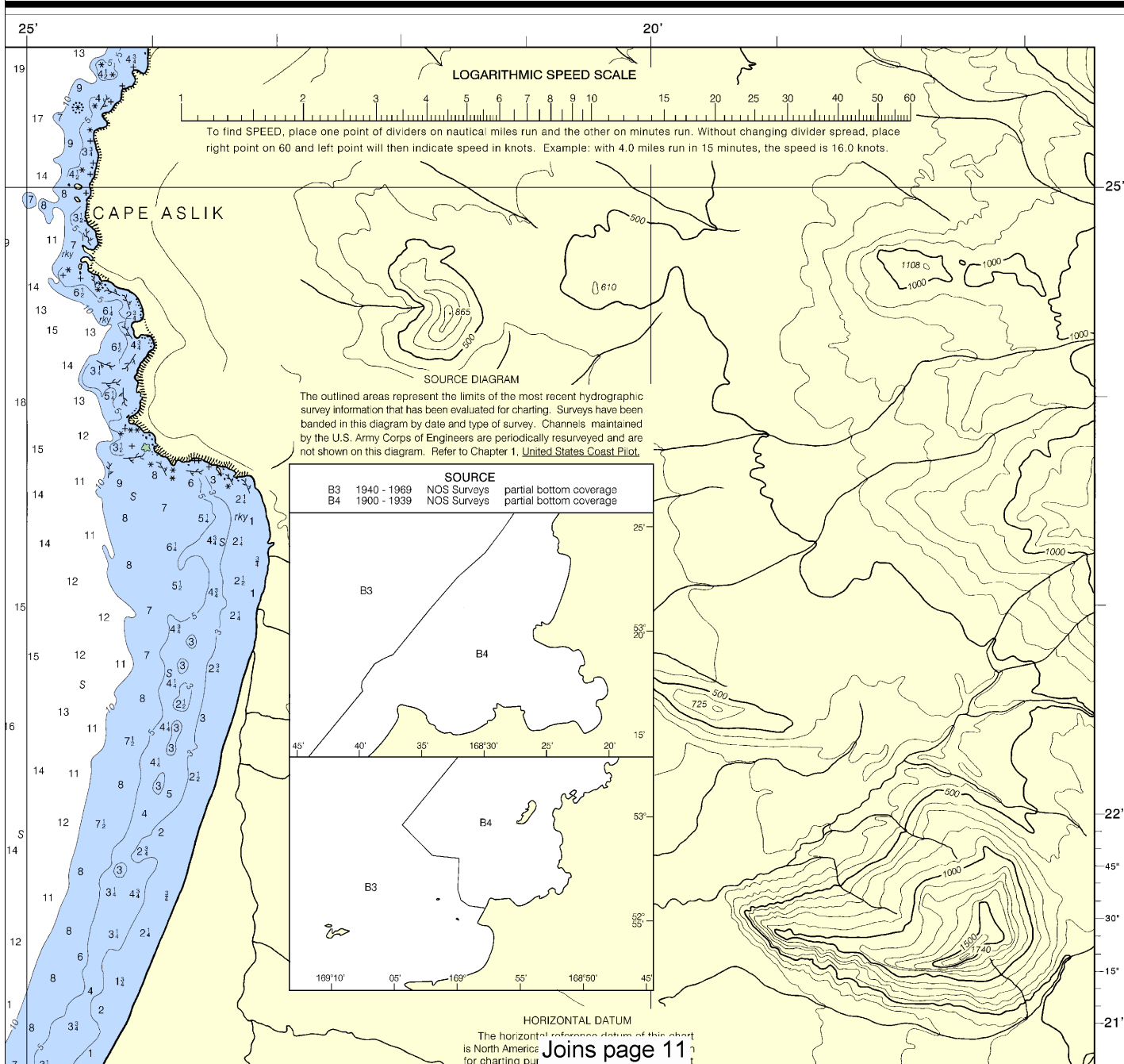
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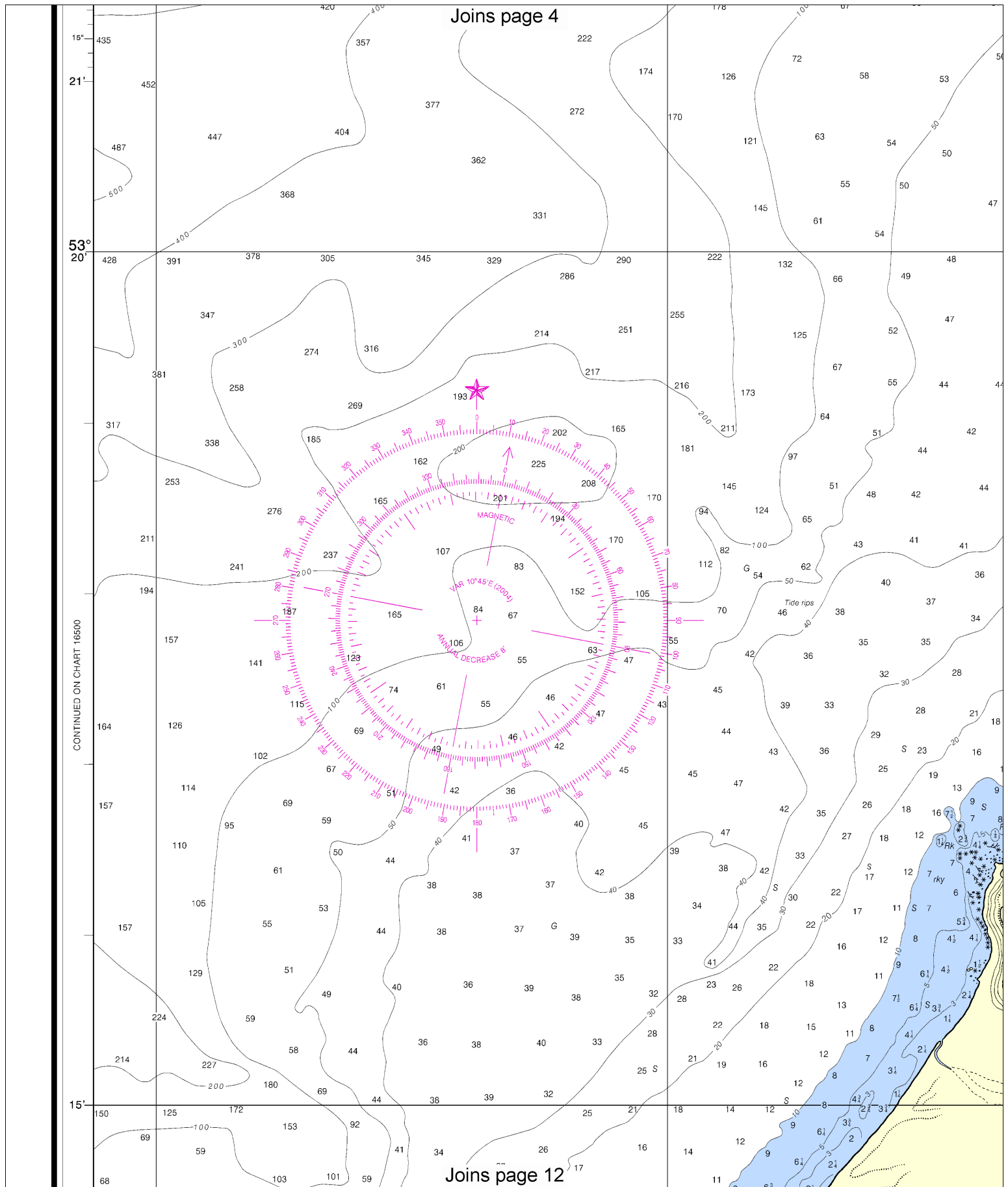
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Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

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SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS





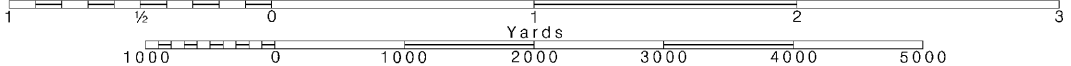
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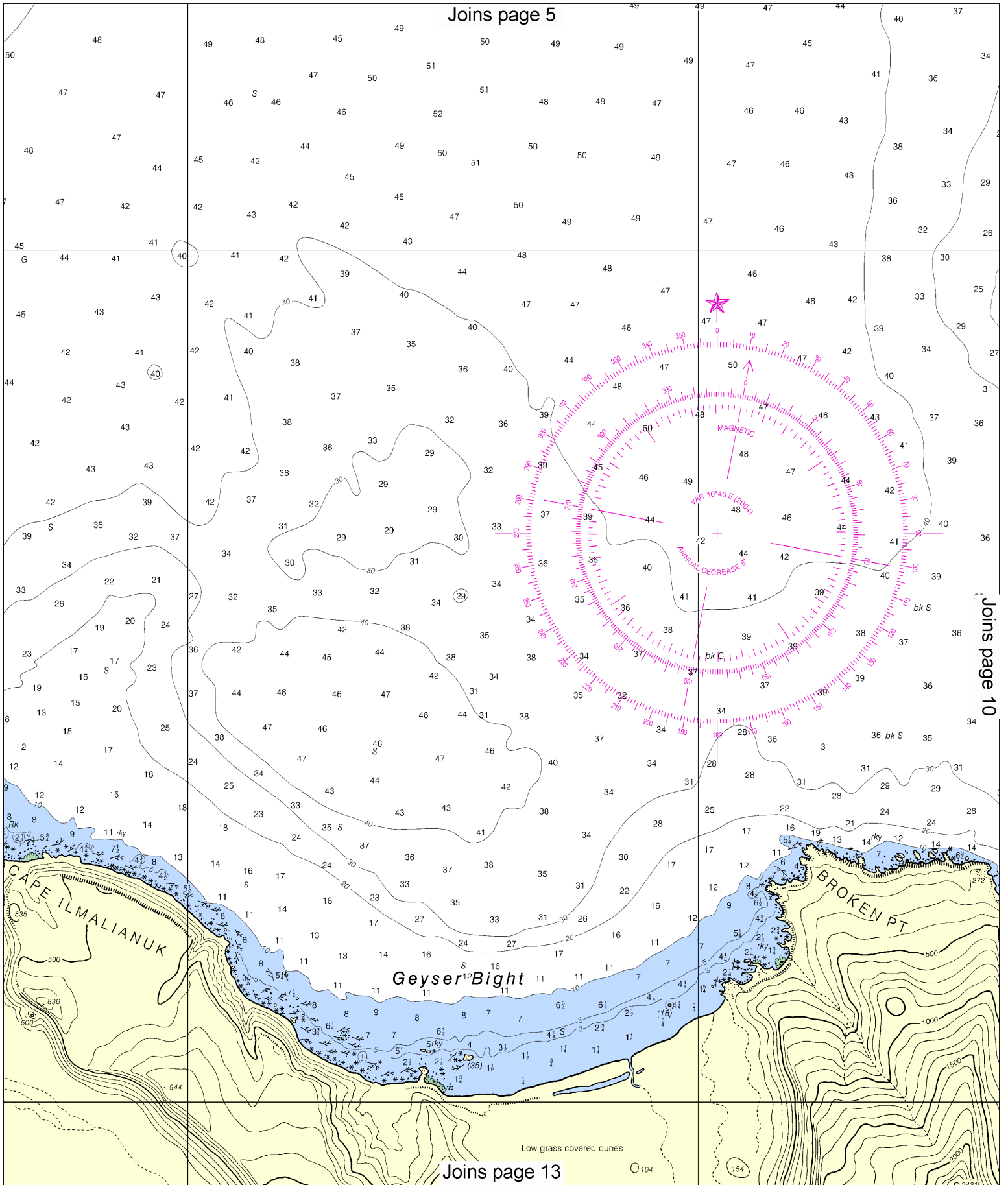
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SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

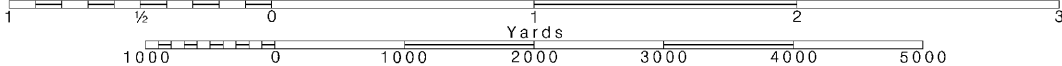
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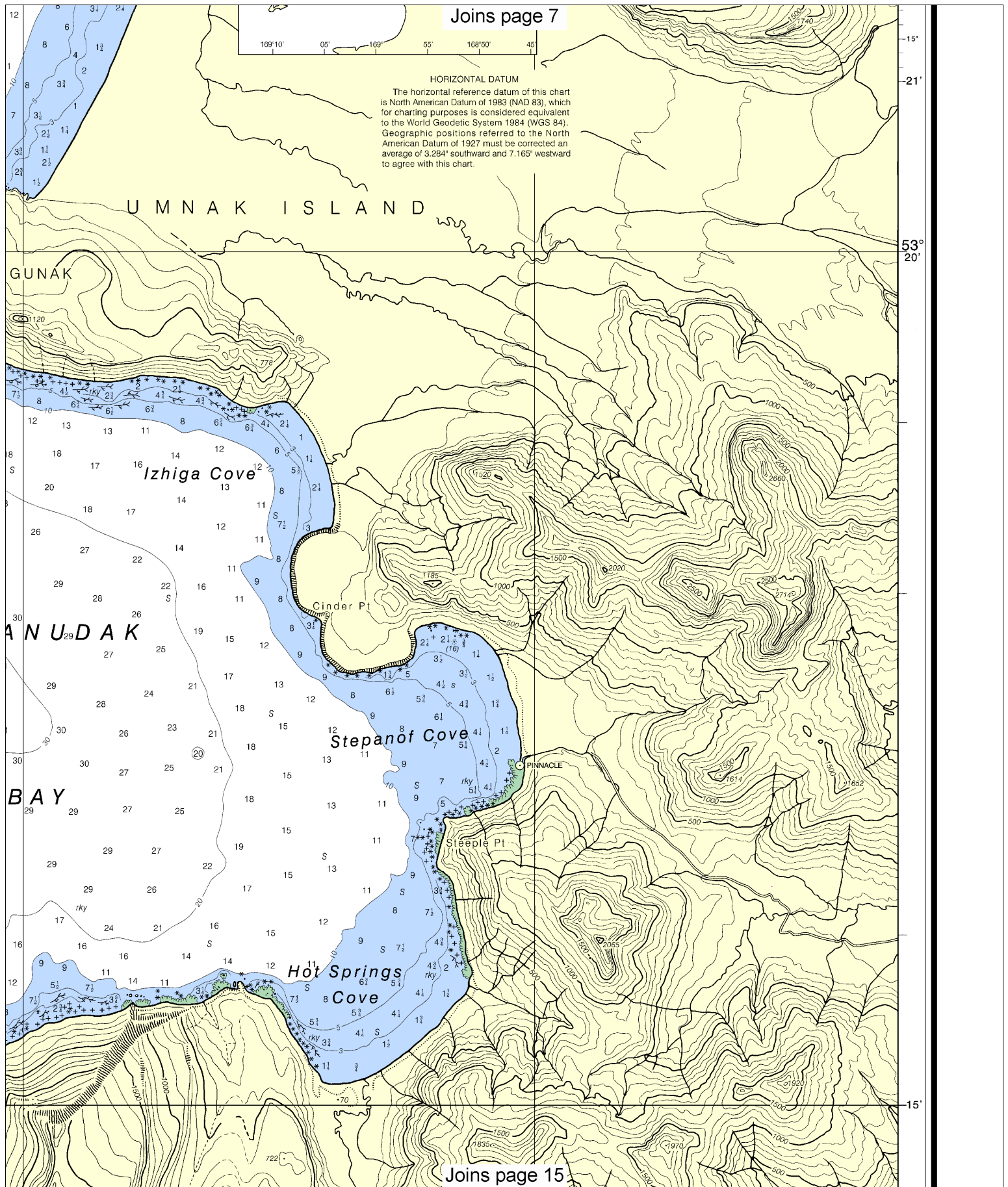


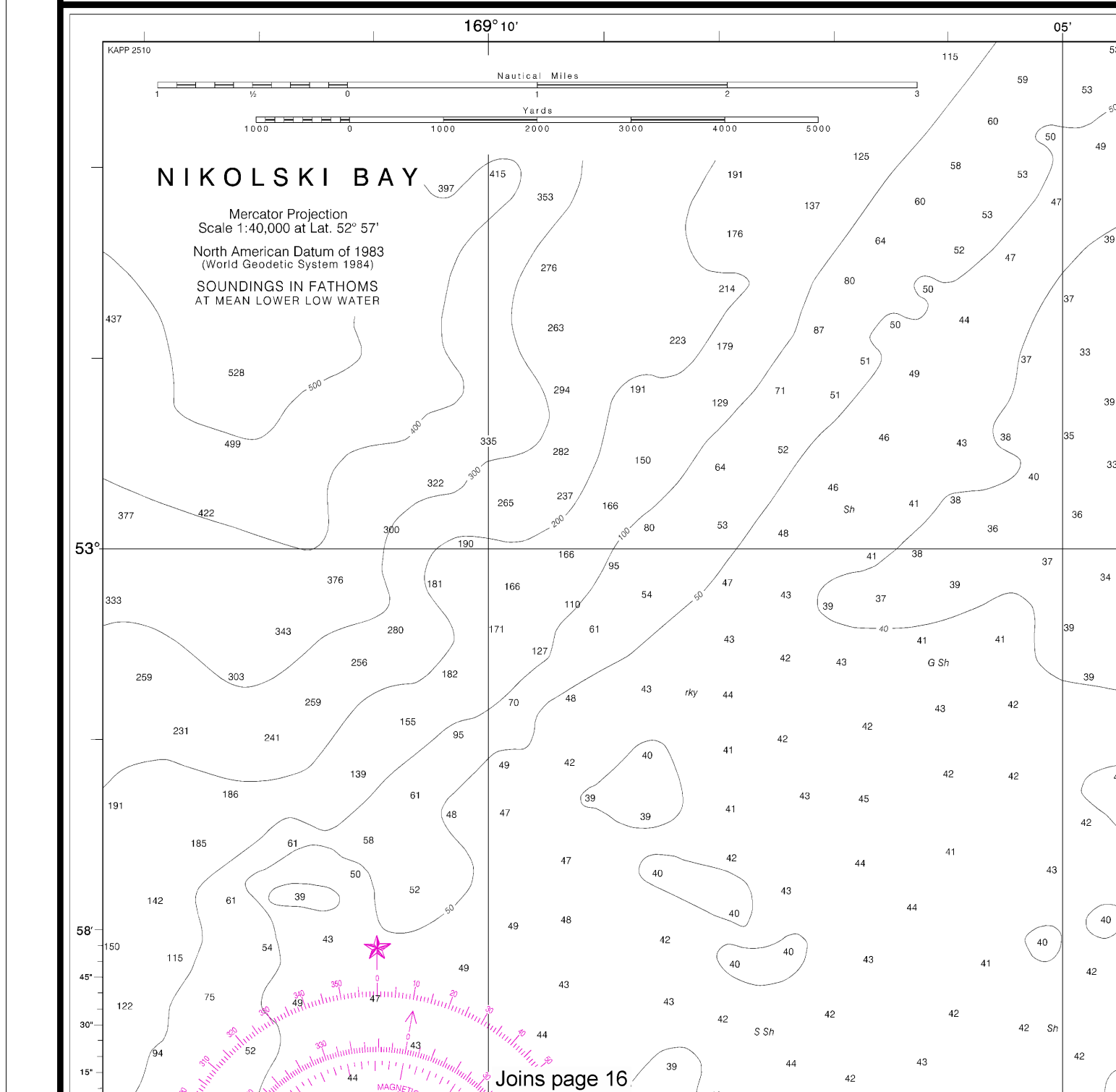
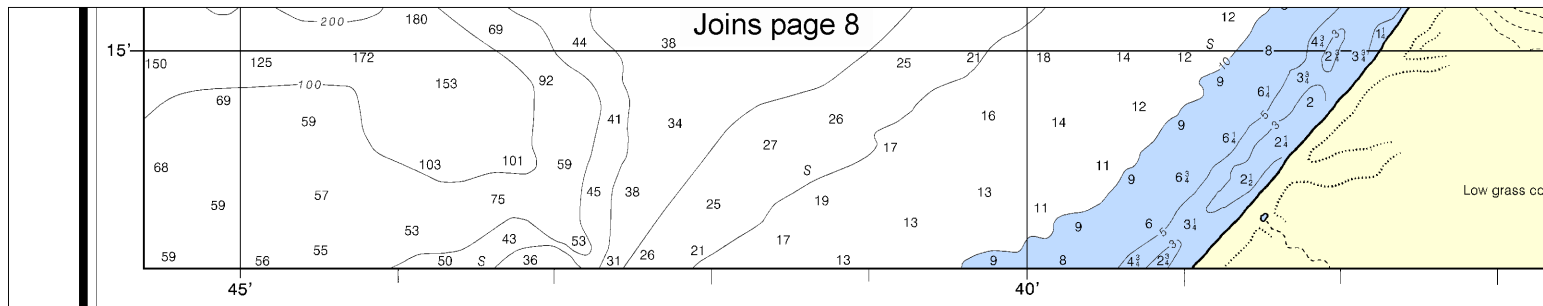


~~SCALE 1:40,000~~
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.







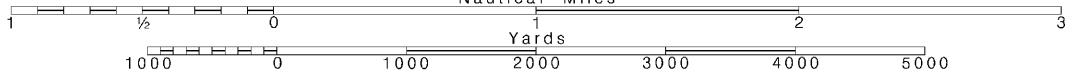
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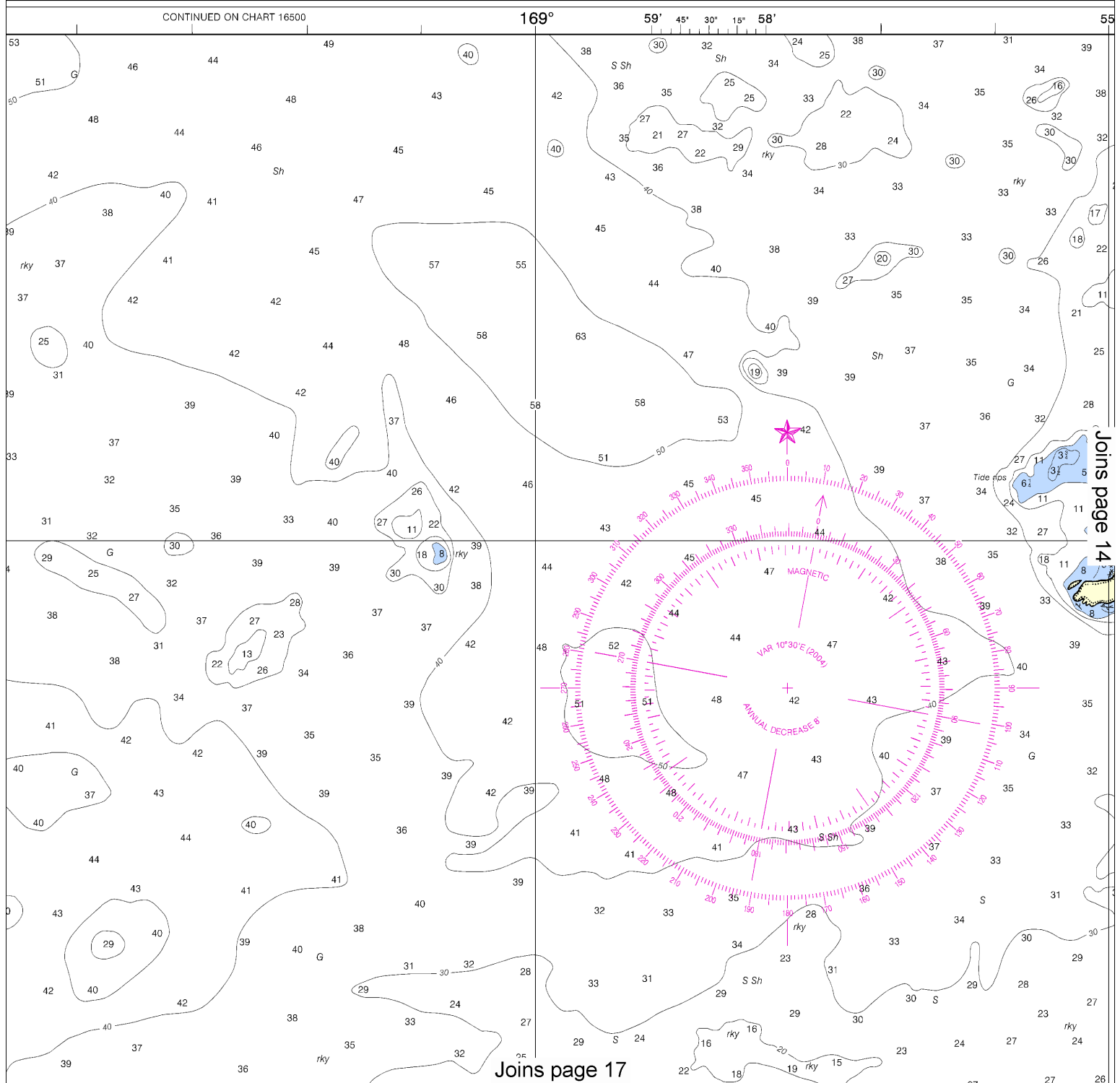
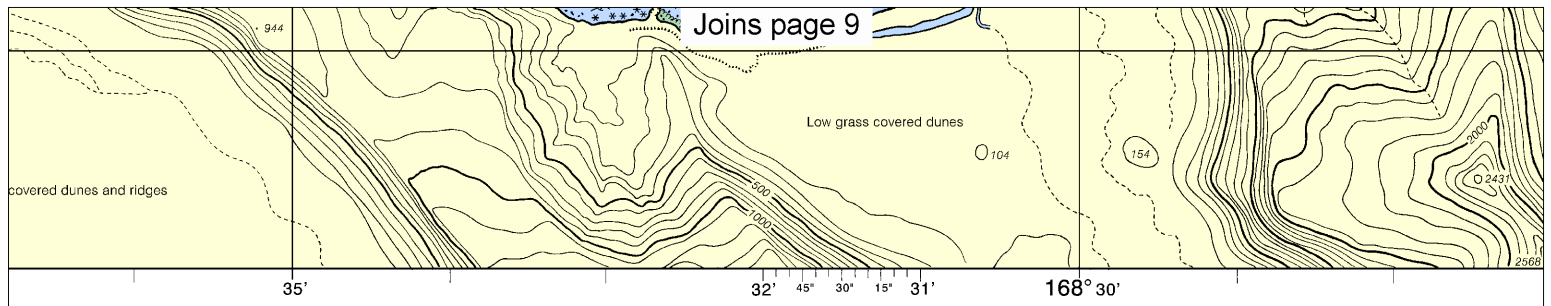
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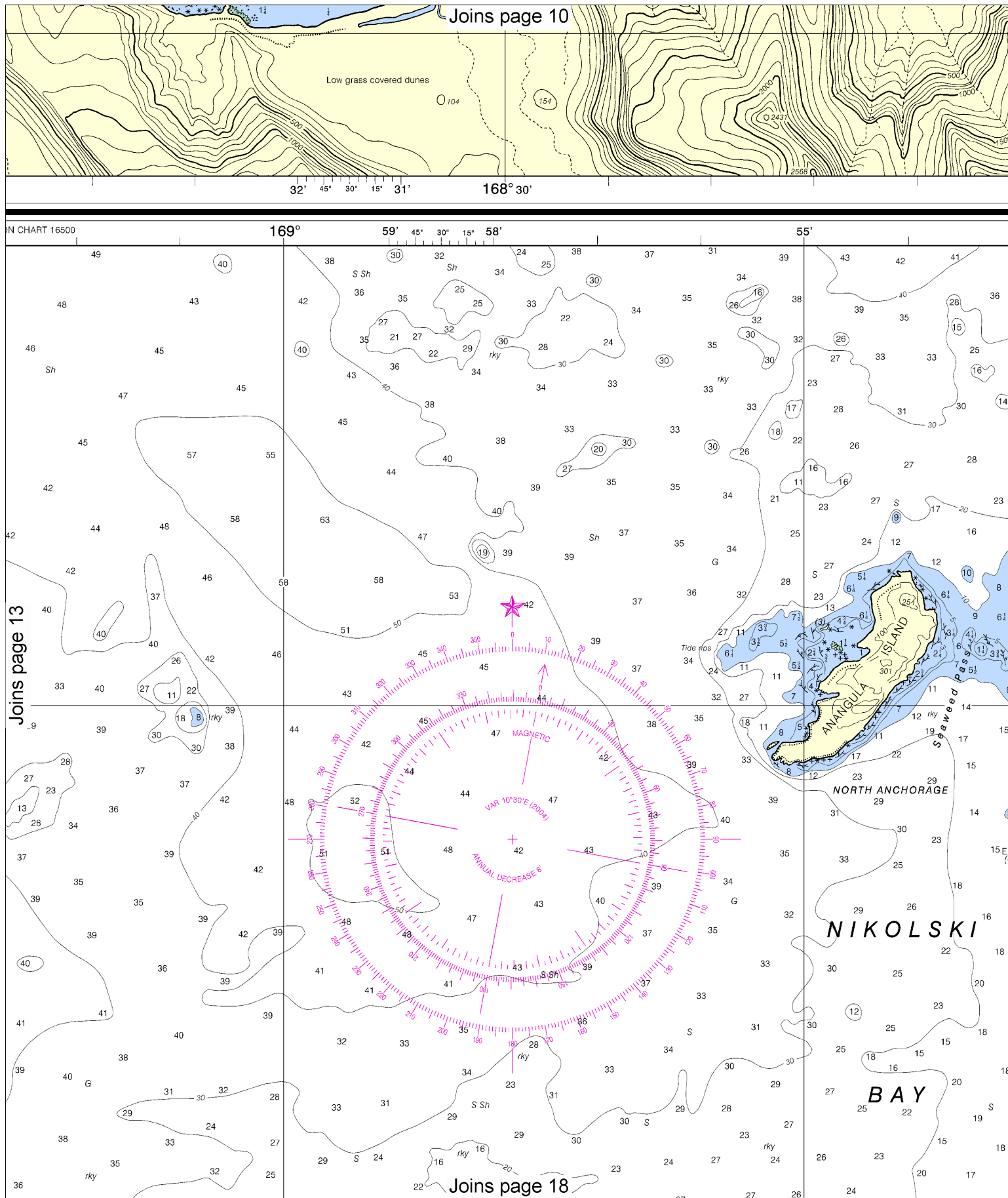
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SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





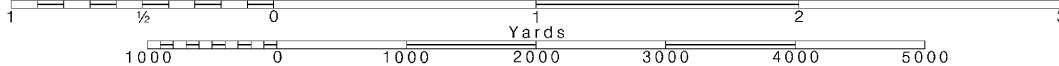


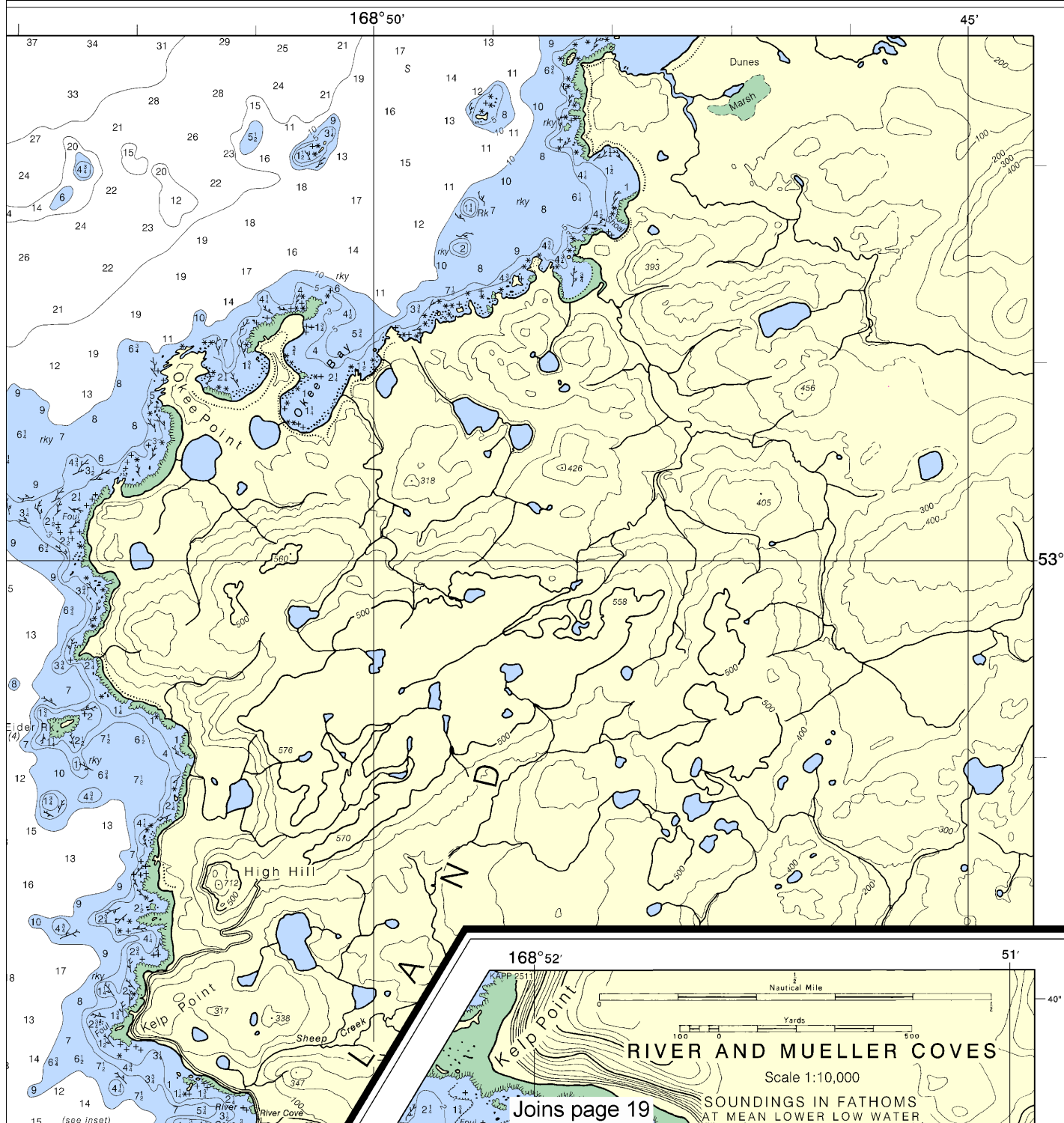
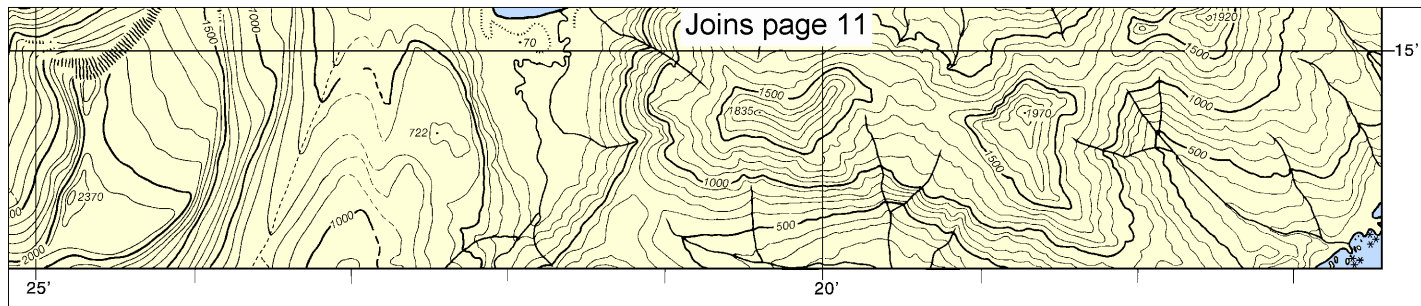
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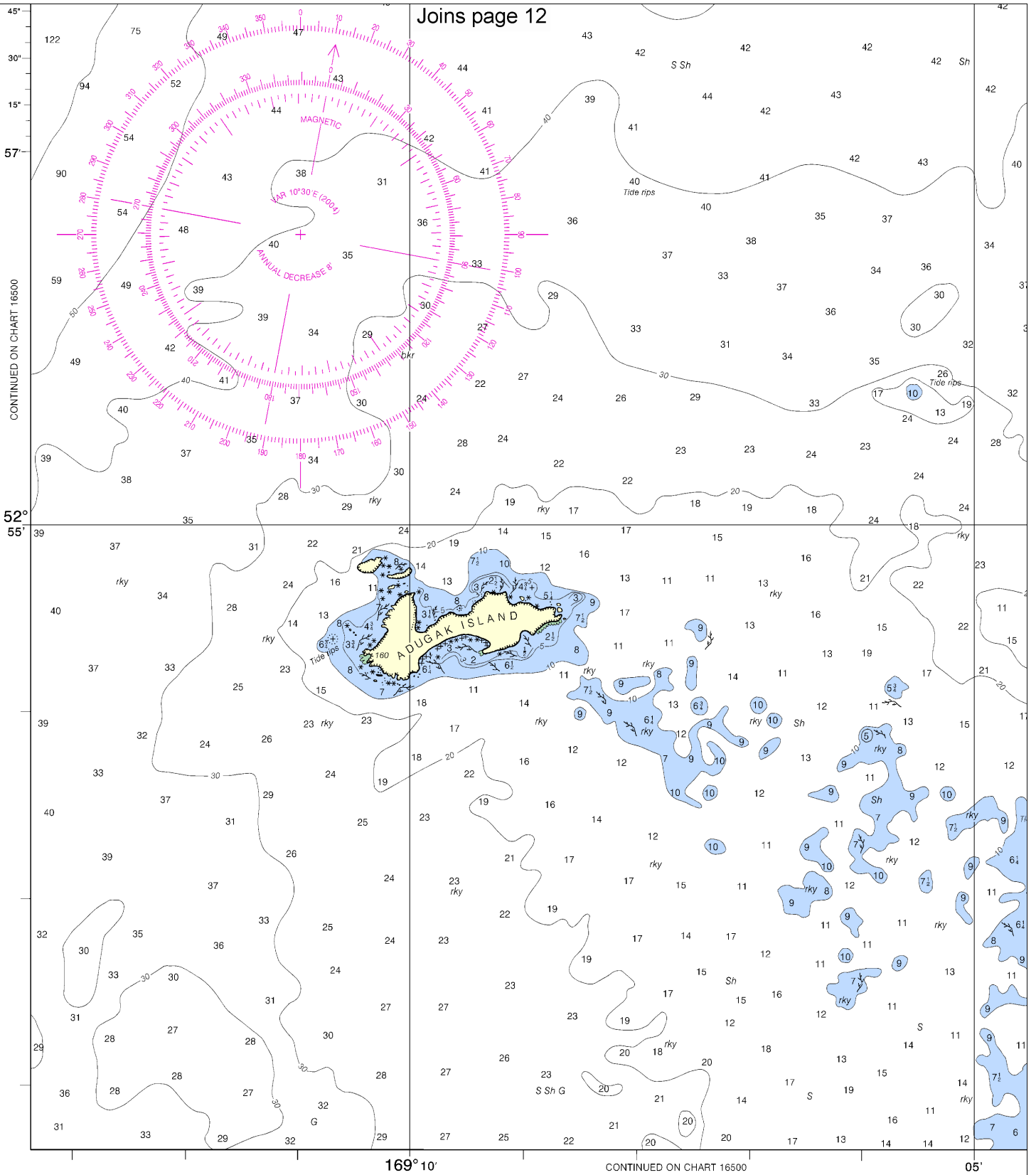
SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





Joins page 12



7th Ed., Feb. 04
16511

Corrected through NM Feb. 7/04
 Corrected through LNM Jan. 27/04

CAUTION
 This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The U.S. Coast Guard encourages users to submit corrections, adding to improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/C Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

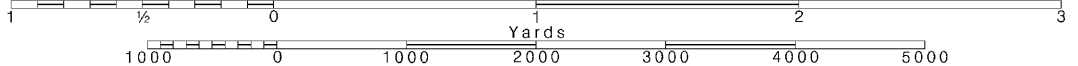
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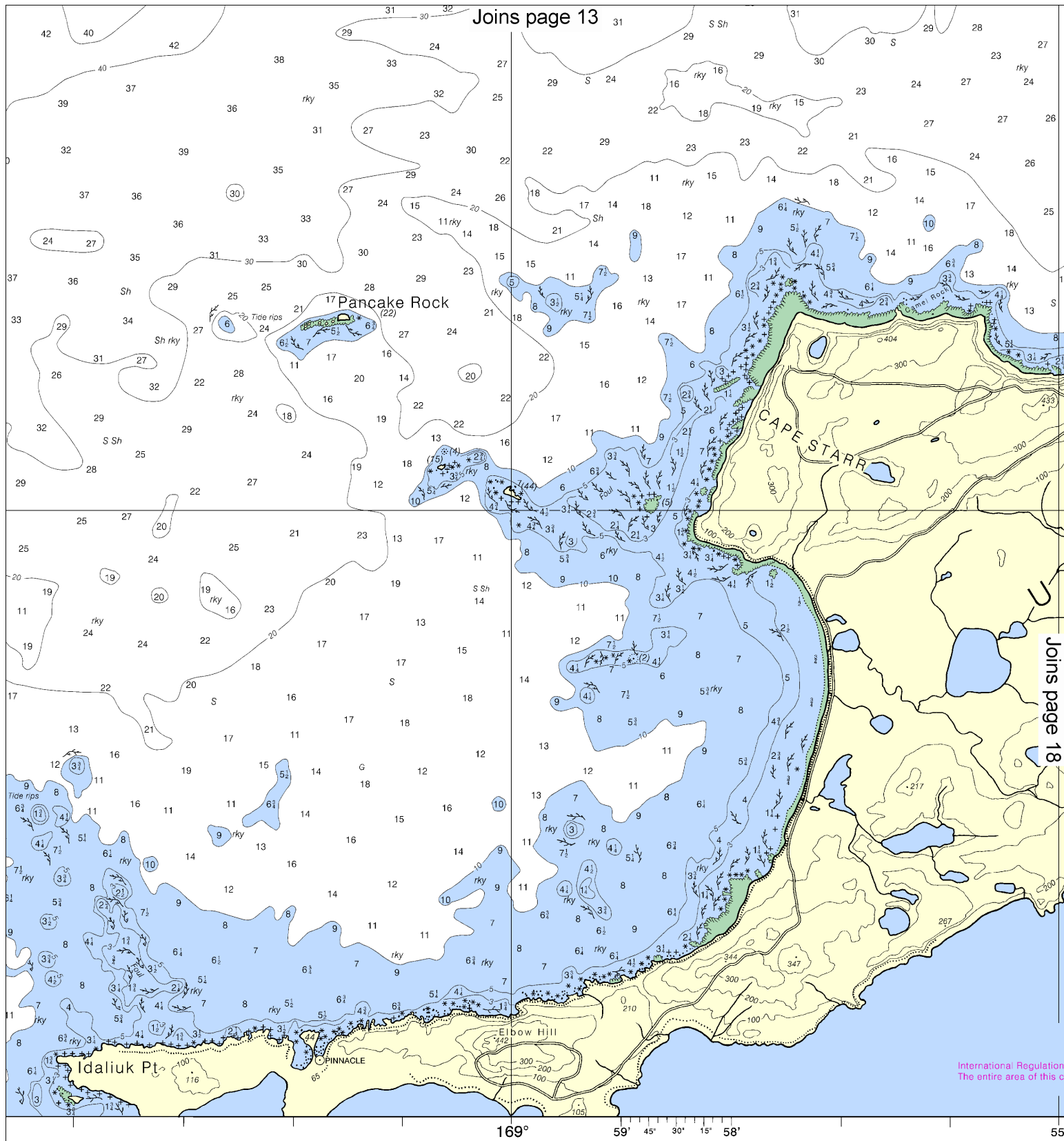
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Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
 Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





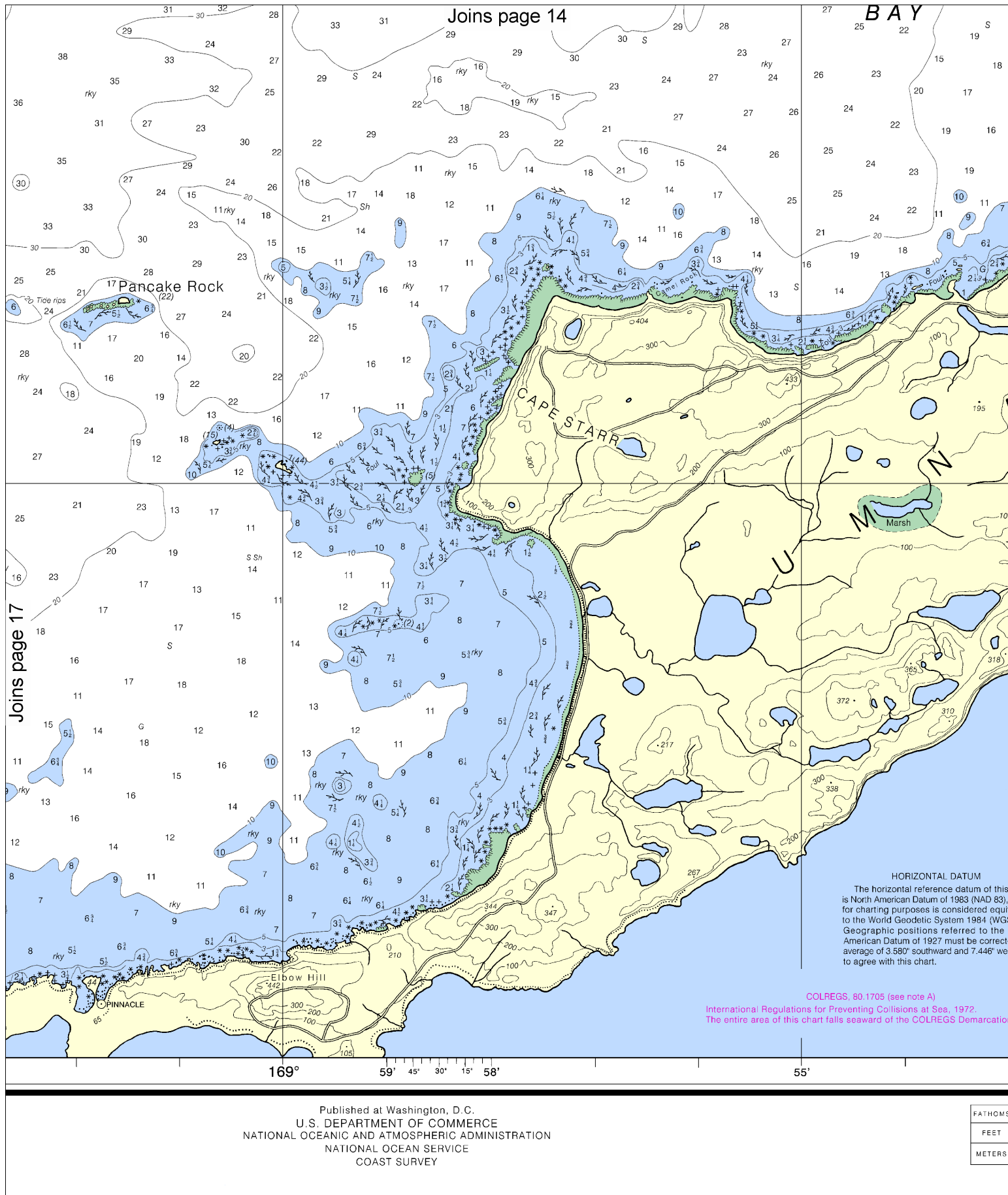
Joins page 13

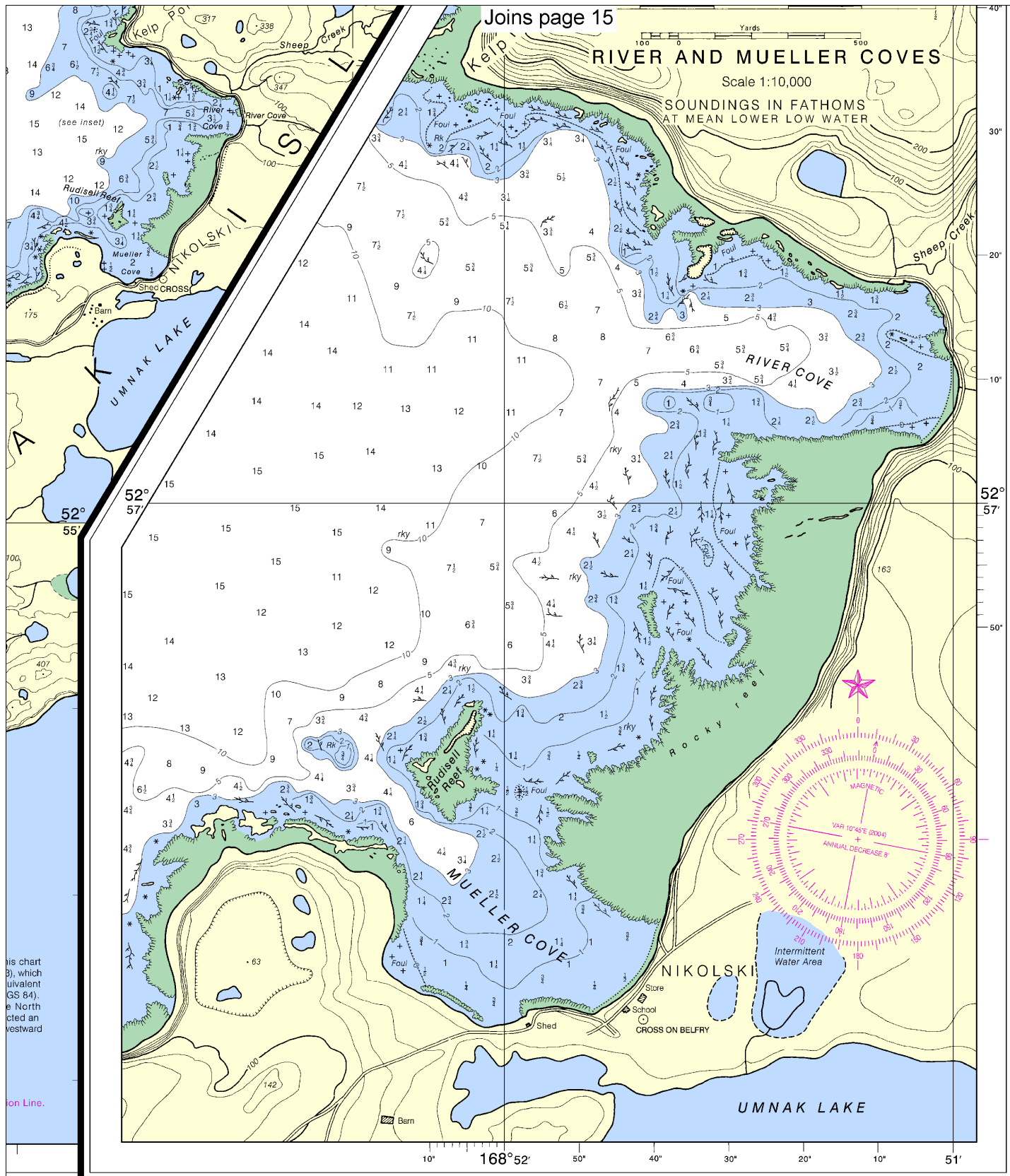
Joins page 18

International Regulation
The entire area of this chart

Navigation. The National
Editions, or comments for
1/CS2), National Ocean

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY





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|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 6 | 12 | 18 | 24 | 30 | 36 | 42 | 48 | 54 | 60 | 66 | 72 | 78 | 84 | 90 | 96 | 102 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |

Inanudak and Nikolski Bays
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:40,000

16511



NSN 764201401357
NGA REFERENCE NO. 16XHA16511



VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other

vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!



NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>

Quick References

| | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Nautical chart related products and information | — | http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov |
| Online chart viewer | — | http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/NOAAChartViewer.html |
| Report a chart discrepancy | — | http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx |
| Chart and chart related inquiries and comments | — | http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs |
| Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections) | — | http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html |
| Coast Pilot online | — | http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm |
| Tides and Currents | — | http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov |
| Marine Forecasts | — | http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm |
| National Data Buoy Center | — | http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/ |
| NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions | — | http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/ |
| National Weather Service | — | http://www.weather.gov/ |
| National Hurricane Center | — | http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/ |
| Pacific Tsunami Warning Center | — | http://ptwc.weather.gov/ |
| Contact Us | — | http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm |



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